

HAMPTON, PHOEBUS AND OLD POINT—Continued.

MARKET CONTINUES DULL

No Marked Change in Sluggish and Indifferent Tone.

UNDERTONE FIRM MOST ON DAY

Reduction in Loan Account of Banks Reached \$11,283,100, the Change Being Attributed to Large Payments by New York City.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—There was no marked change today in the sluggish and indifferent tone into which the stock market has fallen. The Southern Railway group made another exhibition of weakness, but the general issue showed some absorption and the undertone was firm for most of the day. There was some relief over the showing of the bank statement, as a possibility of the wiping out of the surplus which had been in mind.

The reduction in the loan account of the banks reached an average of \$11,283,100 and banking experts attribute this almost wholly to large repayments by New York city of obligations which have been carried and for the liquidation of which the recent bond issue supplied resources.

Prices sold off in the final dealings under the influence of the bank statement and made the closing tone easy.

Bonds were steady. Total sales par value, \$25,000. United States 4s have declined 1/8 per cent on call during the week. Total sales stocks today, 157,300 shares, including: Copper, 13,000; L. & N. 600; Reading, 34,000; Southern Railway, 2,400; Union Pacific, 24,400.

Adams Express, 150

Amalgamated Copper, 59 1/2

American Car & Foundry, 35 1/2

American Car & Foundry pfd, 32 1/2

American Cotton Oil, 21 1/2

American Cotton Oil pfd, 82

American Express, 190

American Hile & Leather pfd, 15

American Ice, 30

American Lined Oil, 8

American Lined Oil pfd, 19

American Locomotive, 51

American Smelting & Refng, 87 1/2

American Smelting & Refng pfd, 96 1/2

American Sugar Refining, 107 1/2

American Tobacco, pfd, 77

Anaconda Mining Co., pfd, 36 1/2

Atchafalpa, 85 1/2

Atchafalpa pfd, 89

Atlantic Coast Line, 79

Baltimore & Ohio, 89 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio pfd, 83

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 46 1/2

Canadian Pacific, 162

Central of New Jersey, 172

Chesapeake & Ohio, 32 1/2

Chicago Great Western, 8 1/2

Chicago & Northwestern, 143 1/2

Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, 117

Chicago Terminal & Trans, 15

C. C. & St. Louis, 61

Colorado Fuel & Iron, 15 1/2

Colorado & Southern, 21 1/2

Colorado & Southern 1st pfd, 53

Colorado & Southern 2nd pfd, 42 1/2

Consolidated Gas, 100 1/2

Corn Products, 12 1/2

Corn Products pfd, 64

Delaware & Hudson, 156

Delaware, Lackawanna & West, 474

Denver & Rio Grande, 22 1/2

Denver & Rio Grande pfd, 67

Distillers' Securities, 53 1/2

Erie, 18 1/2

Erie 1st pfd, 43 1/2

Erie 2nd pfd, 35 1/2

General Electric, 124

Illinois Central, 134 1/2

International Paper, 12 1/2

International Paper pfd, 69

International Pump, 21 1/2

International Pump pfd, 69 1/2

Iowa Central, 16

Iowa Central pfd, 38

Kansas City Southern, 24 1/2

Kansas City Southern pfd, 52 1/2

Louisville & Nashville, 104

Mexican Central, 16 1/2

Minneapolis & St. Louis, 39

Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 32 1/2

Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd, 64 1/2

National Lead, 48

National R. R. of Mexico pfd, 14 1/2

New York Central, 102 1/2

New York Ontario & Western, 70

Norfolk & Western, 78

Norfolk & Western pfd, 58

North American, 23

Pacific Mail, 119 1/2

Pennsylvania, 85 1/2

People's Gas, 65

Pittsburg, C. C. & St. Louis, 24 1/2

Pressed Steel Car, 81

Pressed Steel Car pfd, 155

Pullman Palace Car, 93 1/2

Reading, 75

Reading 1st pfd, 70

Reading 2nd pfd, 70

Republic Steel, 19 1/2

Republic Steel pfd, 71

Rock Island Co., 17 1/2

Rock Island Co. pfd, 43

St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd, 35 1/2

St. Louis Southwestern, 16 1/2

St. Louis Southwestern pfd, 44

Southern Pacific, 81 1/2

Southern Pacific pfd, 109 1/2

Southern Railway, 48

Southern Railway pfd, 135

Tennessee Coal & Iron, 25 1/2

Texas & Pacific, 24 1/2

Toledo, St. Louis & West pfd, 44 1/2

Toledo, 127

Union Pacific, 81 1/2

United States Express, 85

United States Realty, 46

United States Rubber, 20

United States Rubber pfd, 86 1/2

United States Steel, 26 1/2

United States Steel pfd, 88 1/2

Virginia Carolina Chemical, 10 1/2

TRANSVAAL NEEDS NEW JAILS FOR THE ASIATICS

Indians Refuse to Obey Laws and Go to Prison Without Protest or Resistance.

SERIOUS PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

Remarkable Attitude of Brown Men Makes it Necessary for Government to Make Arrests by Wholesale and the Supply of Lock-ups Soon Will Be Exhausted.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 5.—Will the Transvaal have to build a new jail to accommodate 10,000 Asiatics, or will the first law passed by the first elected parliament be successfully defied by the eastern peoples within her borders?

These are the questions South Africa is asking. The Transvaal's latest trouble raises an issue of the greatest importance. The Indians in the colony have armed themselves with the weapon of the English Nonconformists. They sit down and stolidly refuse to obey the law. They are prepared to be sent to jail or ruined in business, if deported. But they will not be registered by act of parliament. The deadlock is an awkward one. What the Asiatics in Natal, or Australia or British Columbia may do tomorrow, we have still, the resistance to the law may have a bad effect on the millions of colored people in the subcontinent. They may begin to say among themselves that the rule of the white man is not so very strong after all. And, lastly, the mere act of this resistance may tend to fan the flame of anti-British feeling in India.

There are in the Transvaal some 12,000 Asiatics—exclusive of the Chinese mine coolies, who do not come within the new act. It is declared by the administration that their numbers are being constantly added to by the influx of newcomers, who get in on the strength of false permits or without any permits at all.

It was resolved, therefore, to find out precisely who are entitled to reside in the Transvaal, and for this purpose there was passed the Asiatic law amendment ordinance, which, although not assented to in the days of the nominated legislature, was allowed by the imperial authorities when passed by the self-governing colony. This law calls upon every Asiatic to apply for a registration certificate, and on the form asking for this certificate every Asiatic male over eight years of age must place his finger impressions.

New Act Put In Force.

The government decided to put the act in force district by district. They began with Pretoria, where the Asiatics were called upon to register between July 1 and July 31. Led by the British Indians, the Asiatics refused. They placed pickets outside the registration office, and the official appointed to receive the applications sat all day and every day waiting for Asiatics who did not come. Then it was decided to receive applications secretly at night at private houses. Forty Memons gave in, and it is believed another thirty or forty Indians applied. But in Pretoria alone 1,000 Asiatics defied the law, and assuming that the proportion is maintained in all the other districts there will eventually be over 10,000 Asiatics liable first to a fine of \$500 or three months imprisonment, then to the loss of their trading licenses, and finally to deportation.

The Indians object to the principle of the act and also to its provisions. They declare that it is class legislation of the worst type. They say that if every man in the Transvaal were called upon to register, they would register as quickly as any one. But when they are singled out by law, they refuse. They would protest that a precedent would be created. They say that once the principle of special legislation is admitted in the statute book there is no guarantee that it will not be expanded and that they will be forced to live and trade in special locations, pay special taxes, and in fact be treated differently from other British subjects.

The secondary objections are equally strong. They protest that the finger impression system is humiliating and degrading, and classes them with criminals. They protest that the demand that they shall declare their mother's name is an insult to their religious ideas, for with many Indians it would be considered a serious disgrace to utter the name of their mother.

Prefer Ruin to Submission.

Well-to-do merchants have resolved to face ruin rather than submit. Mr. Gandhi, who headed the recent demonstration to England, asks to be the first man sent to prison for resisting what he says is gross injustice to law-abiding and peaceful British subjects. Heads of Asiatic business houses have cabled to their supporters in all parts of the world canceling orders until it is decided whether they are to be ruined or not. The hawkers abandon their daily round in order to attend protest meetings; stores in distant parts are closed while the owners hasten to Pretoria to support the agitation.

To some extent the Asiatics are prepared to give way. They will agree to voluntary registration, with finger impressions, if the obnoxious act is withdrawn and only enforced against those who will not register voluntarily. This is the greatest concession they will make. Voluntary registration, yes; registration by law, no—not even if the alternative be jail and ruin.

The Transvaal public as a whole refuse to admit the arguments of the Asiatics. They declare that they are willing to treat fairly all eastern people who have the right to live in the Transvaal. A certain number of Asiatics—mainly British Indians—were taken over with the country. They may be a burden. But the burden was accepted with other burdens, and there is no wise to get rid of it forcibly. But it is urged that the extent of the burden must be known. The Indians who are entitled to live in the colony must be identified. It is impossible to go on issuing permits indiscriminately and allowing numbers of newcomers to enter the colony. Prosecution cannot be begun until the new act has been proclaimed all over the colony.

Two or three months may elapse before all the districts have been dealt with. There is thus time to come to compromise. But when the act has been proclaimed all over the colony, what will happen if the Asiatics still defy the law? Will the Transvaal government build a new jail? Or will it admit defeat?

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It was resolved, therefore, to find out precisely who are entitled to reside in the Transvaal, and for this purpose there was passed the Asiatic law amendment ordinance, which, although not assented to in the days of the nominated legislature, was allowed by the imperial authorities when passed by the self-governing colony. This law calls upon every Asiatic to apply for a registration certificate, and on the form asking for this certificate every Asiatic male over eight years of age must place his finger impressions.

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Two or three months may elapse before all the districts have been dealt with. There is thus time to come to compromise. But when the act has been proclaimed all over the colony, what will happen if the Asiatics still defy the law? Will the Transvaal government build a new jail? Or will it admit defeat?

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